

WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably rain; warmer tonight. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 54, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 35, at 7 a.m. today. Full report on page 3.

The Evening Star.



"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

PRESIDENT USES ALL HIS POWER TO PUT U. S. ON FULL WAR FOOTING

Additional Troops Ordered Out Today to Protect American Industries From Domestic Disorders in Event of Hostilities.

SCOUTS START OUT TO BRING NAVY UP TO 87,000 STRENGTH

Two New Military Departments on Atlantic Coast Created to Facilitate Organization of Any New Army Congress May Authorize at Extra Session.

President Wilson has taken steps to place the nation on a war footing, and additional moves are being announced hour by hour.

By executive order he has directed that the navy be recruited without delay to full authorized war strength of 87,000 enlisted men. Taken in connection with emergency naval construction already ordered, that means that the President has exercised the full limit of his legal powers as commander-in-chief to prepare the navy for war.

For the army, the President directed that two new military departments be created on the Atlantic coast region. The orders means that the task of organizing whatever army Congress may authorize will be divided among six departmental commanders instead of four, in the interests of speed and efficiency in mobilization.

The third step was to assume as a national duty the task of protecting American industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. For that purpose thirty-two full infantry regiments, six separate battalions and one separate company of National Guard were called back into the federal service to act as national police in important districts. Supplementing these troops, a regiment of Pennsylvania guard and two companies of Georgia infantry, en route home from the border for muster out, were ordered retained in the federal service.

Official Statements Issued.

The President's orders, were made known in official statements issued by both departments. No explanation accompanied them, except the statement that the President had taken steps to place the nation on a war footing.

Troops Ordered Out Today.

The War Department's statement follows: "Following additional National Guard organizations have been called into the federal service for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with the postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities."

Illinois, 1st, 5th and 6th regiments infantry; Indiana, 2d Regiment infantry; Missouri, 1st and 2d regiments infantry; Ohio, 3d Regiment infantry; Minnesota, 1st Regiment infantry; Michigan, 33d Regiment infantry; Wisconsin, 3d Regiment infantry; South Dakota, 3d Battalion of 4th Regiment infantry; North Dakota, 2d Battalion of 1st Regiment infantry; Colorado, 1st and 2d Separate Battalions infantry; Wyoming, 2d Separate Battalion infantry; Oregon, 3d Regiment infantry; California, 2d, 5th and 6th regiments infantry; Idaho, 2d Regiment infantry; Montana, 2d Regiment infantry.

Of these organizations the following are already in federal service and in that reorganization of the military departments, effective May 1, was designated to facilitate decentralization of command.

Following is the executive order, bringing the navy up to war strength:

"By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' it is hereby directed that the authorized enlisted strength of the navy be increased to 87,000 men."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The navy must enroll immediately approximately 20,000 men to reach the required strength. Secretary Daniels yesterday sent personal telegrams to newspaper editors all over the country urging them to aid the department in every way in their power to obtain the men, and today assurances of the cooperation of the American press generally in the effort to recruit the navy.

MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, Eastern Department.

consequence will not be mustered out as originally planned:

"Michigan, 33d Infantry; Colorado, 1st and 2d Separate Battalions; Ohio, 3d and 6th Regiments."

It is requested that no details of localities be carried in the press with regard to further distribution of these troops unless given out by the War Department.

Those troops will be assigned to posts in connection with their police work by commanders of the military departments acting under instruction from the War Department.

In Yesterday's Call.

"The regiments of National Guard troops in various states called out yesterday were: Massachusetts, 2d and 5th regiments; Pennsylvania, 1st and 3d regiments; Maryland, 4th Regiment; District of Columbia, 1st Separate Battalion; Virginia, 2d Regiment; Vermont, Company B, 1st Regiment; Connecticut, 1st Regiment; New York, 2d and 71st regiments; New Jersey, 1st and 7th regiments; Delaware, 1st Battalion; 1st Regiment; Pennsylvania, A and B companies of the 1st Georgia."

The following organizations which are now in the federal service will be mustered out: 13th Pennsylvania, A and B companies of the 1st Georgia.

Changes in Departments.

The changes in the military departments were outlined by the department in the following statement:

"To facilitate decentralization of command the United States is divided into

PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES FROM DOMESTIC DISORDERS IN EVENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Additional Troops Ordered Out Today to Protect American Industries From Domestic Disorders in Event of Hostilities.

REGULARS ARE WATCHING DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY

Second Cavalry Establishes Its Base at Boundary Line and Makes Camp Today.

The guard at the Washington navy yard was increased this afternoon when a company of marines arrived there for duty. A company of marines also has arrived at Indian Head, Md., to guard the government powder plant located there.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to safeguard the water supply of Washington in view of the ever-increasing seriousness of the international situation. Troopers of the regular cavalry are on guard along the "Conduit road," beneath which is located the aqueduct bringing the water to this city from Great Falls, and tonight this guard is to be doubled.

Troopers also are guarding the approaches to the bridges over the Potomac. The guard by civilian watchmen at the government buildings was tightened today, and the army is expected momentarily detailing the 1st Separate Battalion, N. G. D. C., to take up this work.

The guard along the Washington aqueduct was started last night at midnight, when the increased guard of Troop D, 2d United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., established its base in the district and sent out patrols in either direction. A second detachment went on duty this morning. The troop is in command of Capt. William Q. Mead.

Make Their Camp Today.

This afternoon the cavalrymen are making a camp which is to be their base, and it is stated that tonight the guard will be increased by detachments from Troop B, 2d United States Cavalry.

Four troopers from the regular cavalry at Fort Myer were placed on duty last night at the railroad bridge over the Potomac. Eight are on duty again today, two are stationed at the bridge and the other two are on duty at the aqueduct.

The use of cavalrymen to guard the highway and railroad bridges and at the vulnerable points along the Washington aqueduct is but a temporary expedient, it is stated by the War Department, this afternoon. As soon as the 1st Separate Battalion is mustered into federal service, the companies of this organization will take up the guard work and the cavalrymen will be detailed to other duties.

It is understood that men of the 1st Separate Battalion, N. G. D. C., are being detailed to guard the aqueduct and the railroad bridge, the railroad bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, and the tunnel leading into the Union station.

To Watch Vulnerable Points.

It is not proposed to establish a guard along the entire length of the Washington aqueduct at this time. It is stated that the vulnerable points, such as Cabin John bridge, the several reservoirs beside the Conduit road, the dam and intake at Great Falls and the several structures housing the valves of the aqueduct are to be guarded. The aqueduct is a link in the water supply of the city, and it is pointed out. Equally careful will be the guard of the bridges crossing the Potomac, particularly the Railroad bridge and the Highway bridge, which are the main links in the water supply of the city.

The 1st Separate Battalion, N. G. D. C., is under arms at its armory, 15th and U streets northwest, awaiting orders that are expected momentarily to be assigned to guard government property and about Washington. These orders are to come from the headquarters of the Eastern Department, at Governors Island, New York.

Maj. Walker to Have Instructions.

When asked by long distance telephone at noon today to name the buildings and other properties to be guarded by the troops, Maj. William E. Walker, commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia, was notified yesterday afternoon by the War Department that the services of the 1st Separate Battalion would be needed for guard duty, and that specific orders would be forthcoming from the Eastern Department. This information immediately was communicated to Maj. James E. Walker, and last night the armory of the battalion was the scene of great activity when company officers and sergeants set about to notify their men.

By 8 o'clock this morning the major portion of the battalion had responded. They were later excused, however, and told to report back to the armory by noon. In the meantime, the men had been issued their blue uniforms and wearing their olive drab overcoats. Shortly after 12 o'clock today assembly was sounded, and when the men fell in, practically every one was on hand.

Gen. Harvey Notified.

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PLANNING TO BLOCK GERMAN PARTISANS

U. S. Preparing to Suppress Any Uprising on Part of Teuton Sympathizers.

MANY ARE UNDER SCRUTINY

Anticipation of the possibility of serious trouble with German sympathizers of German birth or origin appears to be moving the large communities of the United States to various stages of preparedness to meet any uprising and to suppress any overt act or suspicious conduct.

What ground there is for alarm is not apparently definite, further than that the population of German extraction is large, and many German sympathizers have in the past shown their disposition to give aid and encouragement to the fatherland.

Police of the various communities are working in conjunction with the agents of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, and with the neutrality force of the secret service, which is directed by the State Department. Post office inspectors, agents of the customs service and internal security are all being kept alert to discover evidence of disloyalty to the United States.

Whether wholesale arrests will follow a declaration of a state of war between Germany and the United States is a question which is being actively discussed. It is known that many Germans of position and wealth, as well as others, who are under suspicion, are in some communities, and that they are being watched.

In some communities, it is said, have been secretly listed, whether their pro-German activities are of a serious nature or whether they appear to be law-abiding and devoted to the land of their adoption.

Baltimore Wants Machine Guns.

Baltimore police will ask the government to supply that city with two machine guns, as a measure of preparedness. The guns would be used by the police in the event of a serious uprising. It is expected that the government will supply the guns in realization of the possibility of emergencies following war.

The Baltimore police feel adequate to master any possible emergency, despite the large German population. Other communities, however, are not so well equipped. Report has it that the federal government, in event of war, would issue regulations demanding that all Germans residing in the United States should register, whether this would apply only to those who are not citizens of the United States is not suggested in this report.

However, no such instructions, apparently, have been sent forth to agents of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

The dismantling of all wireless plants owned and operated in the United States is a measure which is being considered by the government. It is expected that the government will supply the guns in realization of the possibility of emergencies following war.

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THE CALL.

NAVY CALLS FOR MEN: NEED AN URGENT ONE

The navy wants men right now. Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department is making a country-wide appeal for "young men of stuff and ambition to serve in the fleet of the United States."

President Wilson has signed an executive order directing that the authorized enlisted strength of the navy be increased to 87,000 men.

New ships and ships in reserve are being placed in full commission as rapidly as possible, and the Secretary of the Navy says that the need is imperative for a larger enlistment to man them.

"There has been a net increase of over 6,500 in enlistment since Congress recently authorized an increase," said the Secretary, "but many more are needed, and needed now."

Other cities are making or have made the same preparations. Yet there is also a great confidence expressed that the average German resident, who has become a citizen, will remain loyal and hold his adopted country first. Rabid pro-Germans there are, but even these are expected to talk loud and nothing worse than to make themselves objects of suspicion and perhaps provoke the anger of loyal citizens.

Some of these may have to be protected against themselves. The dangerous element, which is being watched, is the small group of men who are sought out with subtle methods, as their methods are naturally dark and secret. Special agents must direct their greater skill and efforts.

Purpose of Calling Out Guard.

Preceding the action of the President in calling out part of the organized militia a number of states had already taken the precaution to put troops of the National Guard on duty for the protection of public buildings of the states, and even for the protection of private property.

Throughout New England the private citizens of communities have formed themselves into home guards for the protection of public and private property, and especially to prevent attacks on munition plants and other factories. This is especially true in Connecticut, where home guards are forming in nearly every town and city.

In the west similar local measures are being taken. In California, for example, the police force has been augmented, and guards have been posted on railway bridges and in railway tunnels. The police force has been augmented, and guards have been posted on railway bridges and in railway tunnels.

The capital of New York state, at Albany, where all the approaches to the city are being heavily guarded. The federal authorities are co-operating with state officials here as elsewhere in these precautions.

NOT AFRAID THE U. S. WILL DO TO GERMANY HARM

Prussian Minister of War Makes Light of Threatened American Participation.

LONDON, March 26.—The possibility of American participation in the war on the side of the allies was dismissed as a minor matter by Gen. von Stein, minister of war, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest newspaper A Zest, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam. Gen. von Stein said he did not know whether the American fleet would support the British fleet, but that there could be no question of an American continental army in the near future. He declared that the military situation on all fronts is good and justifies our best hopes. It appears that the enemy is preparing an offensive, but we shall resist even a stronger attack, not only at the front, but also at home. What may happen then we do not know, but, come what may, we shall confront everything imperiously and our sufferings are great and our sacrifices gigantic, but it is just in these things that the greatness of a nation finds its expression."

The minister said that the Germans had no lack of supplies, but that their guns, as compared with those of the enemy, were insufficient.

MR. MANN WILLING TO QUIT RACE FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Republican Leader Mann, upon his return from Haiti today, said he was willing to withdraw from the race for the speakership in the interest of unity, if the House could be organized on bi-partisan or non-partisan lines.

GREAT ST. QUENTIN BATTLE IS RAGING IN ITS FULL FURY

French Continue Advance Despite Bad Weather and Unfavorable Ground.

GERMANS ATTEMPT VAINLY TO REGAIN LOST GROUND

Essigny, Regarded as the Key Position to St. Quentin, Remains in French Hands.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, March 26.—The battle of St. Quentin continues to rage with unabated fury. The honors of the last twenty-four hours' fighting have been with the French, who are pushing forward steadily, taking all precautions that the nature of the operation call for and in the face of desperate resistance by the Germans.

German Sacrifices Vain. Notwithstanding the bad weather and the difficult state of the ground, the French continued last night to advance south of the Oise. The war office announces that French patrols reached Felembay, south of the forest of Coucy.

The Germans made heavy and useless sacrifices, the statement says, in several attacks yesterday on positions captured by the French between Essigny and the Oise. Whenever they approached a French position they were thrown back by counter attacks.

Over Difficult Ground. The French advance is necessarily slow, owing to the character of the ground. St. Quentin is protected on the northwest by the mountains, which, although only a brook like most of the Somme tributaries, runs through a broad valley full of swamps and clumps of trees which greatly increases its defensive value. To the west the approach to the city is over a bare plain devoid of any natural obstacle and with but few villages. Here the French advance is naturally most rapid, but the plain narrows and ends in a sharp point at St. Quentin.

At Essigny, the most favorable point, the Germans have built their main defensive line. The German right runs from Essigny to the Oise, and the left to the Oise. The French have carried the strong key position on the plateau of Essigny and Benay. This section, extending from the Somme north of Serancourt to the Oise at Vandeuil, runs through a gently undulating country, and offers no admirable fields of fire to the defender.

Design Key Position. The center region is a wide hillcock 250 feet high, on which stands the village of Essigny. It is flanked on the southeast by a similar eminence near Benay, and the definite loss of this strong position French military critics deem a serious setback. The German wing back on the Oise, expose St. Quentin to the south and imperil the rest of the line. It is considered certain, therefore, the Germans will make determined efforts to retrieve their failure on the plateau of Essigny and Benay.

When Capt. Thierichsen of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Capt. Thierfeldt of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and Lieut. Berg, who brought the British steamer Apraxia into the Chesapeake caps a year ago, left the ships they were given a hearty cheer by the sailors.

A skeleton crew has been left aboard each cruiser, barely enough to wash down decks and otherwise keep the ships clean.

No trace has been found of the two sailors who escaped last week. The first of the crews left the ships shortly after 7 a.m. and were cheered by their comrades, who lined the rails of the two ships. A section of the fence of the navy yard had been removed and through this opening the German sailors marched to the cars. Marines stood guard from the ships to the trains.

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GERMAN OFFENSES MAY HAVE ORDERED TREATIES, U. S. SAYS

Note Rejecting Proposal to Extend Old Treaties Censures Kaiser's Acts.

POINTS OUT DISREGARD OF COURTESY OF NATIONS

"Unwarranted Attacks" on Ships and Detention of Americans Also Referred To.

Germany's "clear violations" of the treaties of 1793 and 1828 and her "disregard of the canons of international courtesy" were assigned by the United States as reasons for refusal to reaffirm or extend these agreements.

The note of refusal to Germany, transmitted through Dr. Paul Rittler, the Swiss minister, was made public today by the State Department, and discloses that this government "is seriously considering" whether Germany's conduct has not in effect abrogated these treaties.

Negotiations Useless. The note says: "In view of the clear violations by the German authorities of the plain terms of the treaties in question, solemnly concluded on the mutual understanding that the obligations thereunder would be faithfully kept; in view, further, of the disregard of the canons of international courtesy and the comity of nations in the treatment of innocent American citizens in Germany, the government of the United States cannot perceive any advantage which would flow from further engagements, even though they were merely declaratory of international law, entailing no reciprocal obligations on the part of the United States."

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